

The Literary Register.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICUI."

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EDITED BY THE PROFESSORS OF THE MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

ORIGINAL.

COMFORTABLE LIVING.

"Man needs but little here below, nor needs that little long." He needs food and clothing, and a home; and when he is sick, he needs medicine and a nurse. And to procure these he needs the services of his fellow men to a great extent.

A man who has a farm of about 80 acres, a wife of a cheerful disposition and of industrious economical habits, and from six to ten, healthy and obedient children; and has, moreover, a few good obliging neighbors, and is without debt, may be considered as pretty comfortably fixed. Many such men are in the State of Ohio; and yet even these men have had, and still have their sorrows and their difficulties.

James Hunter, 22 years ago, moved with his wife and eldest son, from the State of Pennsylvania, to the Miami Country, and settled where he still lives. Nearly all his cash was spent when he pitched his tent in the midst of a dense forest. He, however, contracted for his 80 acres, and fell to work. He has been healthy, and he has had a healthy family. His maxim has been to help himself, and to make all his children, as soon as they could manage themselves, do the same. During the first ten years, every year witnessed the forest disappearing around him, and his crops and comforts multiplying. He has never been in debt for any article of food or clothing, and has always had poultry or pork, or cattle or wheat, in good market order at the proper

season. He has never been a hard working man, but he has always, except when he was eating or sleeping, been doing something that was profitable. His gains have never been great; but he has been careful and saving, and has never met with any severe loss. He is also a regular worshipper of the Lord God of heaven and earth; and his children, having been brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, are walking in his footsteps.

My neighbor, J. Hardwick, moved to the north west of the river Ohio 30 years ago. He also had at that time a wife and one child, and had left his own father and his wife's father upon good farms, and otherwise in prosperous circumstances. He has never been permanently settled any where, and has never had a comfortable habitation. He has children living at 20, and 40, and 60 miles distant from himself, and living pretty much as he himself has lived. He has passed his time, sometimes upon rented land, and sometimes upon land which he called his own, but which he has always been forced to give up before the last payment was made. His share of his father's estate which he received 15 years ago is all gone, and his share of his wife's father's estate which he is now receiving in payments of 150 and 200 dollars is doing him little good. He has always sustained the character of an honest man, and he has been a hard working man, nor has he ever met with any severe losses; yet he has been always poor, and has never been comfortable.

It is of vast importance that those

entering upon life should have just conceptions of what is really necessary to comfortable living. No man can be useful unless he is comfortable. Having a great deal at command, does not necessarily produce comfort. A man may have a fine house, a profitable farm, or large income from some other honest employment, and have plenty to eat, and drink, and yet be a perfect stranger to comfort. And a man, may have nothing more, than day by day, his daily bread, and be both comfortable and extensively useful.

A man may have a great deal of knowledge, and may possess many amiable and useful qualities and yet not be comfortable. To be comfortable, a man must be moderate in his desires, regular in his habits, attentive to his own business whatever it is, not meddle with other men's matters, and above all he must have the command of his temper and disposition, and be easy and agreeable in his intercourse with his fellow-men. It is the blessing of God only which maketh rich and adds no sorrow. But this blessing is generally, if not always bestowed in the use of particular means. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished. By humility and the fear of the Lord are riches and honor and life; thorns and snares are in the way of the forward; he that keepeth his soul shall be far from them. Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

SELECTED.

THE SPY UNMASKED.

Enoch Crosby, (alias Harvey Birch,) first commenced his career in the public service, by joining the army under General Montgomery in the attack on Quebec; in the failure of which, he suffered alike with others in that unfortunate expedition. His

term of service expired and he returned to his home in Dutchess county, but the troubles and distresses of the country increased. The enemy had taken possession of the city of New York, and advanced their military forces northward into Winchester county, when Crosby determined to shoulder his musket and rejoin the standard of his country. He was then twenty-seven (and is now seventy-nine) years old. The author of the *Spy* Unmasked, gives him the following character:—Active, athletic, and inured to hardships, he determined not to indulge in inglorious ease, while his brave countrymen were in arms in defence of their rights and liberties and while persons of every age, sex and condition, were cheerfully submitting to unexampled privations, for the sake of political freedom. He therefore resumed his knapsack, shouldered his musket, and once more bidding adieu to the rural scenes of Kent (then in Dutchess now in Putnam county,) he beat his course towards the head quarters of the American army.

On his way thither he accidentally fell in with a Tory, and knowing there were numbers of that class ready to join the enemy and sacrifice their country, he conceived the design of penetrating their plans. Accordingly putting on the mask of a friend to the British, he accompanies the Tory and is introduced to the secret meetings of a company forming to join the enemies of America. After ascertaining their plan of operations, he found an opportunity of making their plots known to the friends of liberty, and the whole company were surrounded in their place of rendezvous and made prisoners.

He managed the affair with so much adroitness and skill that on being introduced to the committee of safety of Winchester county, of which the now venerable John Jay, was Chairman, Crosby was prevailed upon to enter the secret service of his

country, instead of joining it as a private soldier. Accordingly being equipped as a country Shoemaker, with his pack on his back, he travelled about the country seeking for work and prying into the designs of the enemy. He soon joined another company of Tories, and having given information of their place of rendezvous and of the time when they would march to join the British, they were surrounded at night by Townsend's Rangers and himself and all the rest captured. They were conducted to Fishkill and imprisoned, but the Committee of Safety, who were alone in the secret suffered Crosby to escape.

He was next employed to cross the North River into Orange county, and penetrate the designs of the Tories in that part of the country. After a while he ascertained that there was a British officer secretly recruiting a company for the service of the enemy and that he was concealed in a den among the highlands near Cornwall; where he was visited and supplied by certain Tories. After considerable difficulty, our hero was successful in ingratiating himself into the good will of these Tories; was introduced to the British officer and joined his company.

A night was fixed for a general muster in the barn of a farmer, located in the mountains, previous to marching. The attendance was punctual and full, and Crosby, among the rest, answered to his name, and was ready to march. But before the hour arrived for their departure the barn was surrounded by Townsend's Rangers, and every individual taken prisoner. Crosby had been successful in communicating precise information to the friends of liberty, and Townsend's Rangers, which were famous at that time for their bravery and quick movements, had been ordered to cross the river and ferret out this den of tories; Major Townsend recognized Crosby, who had been

before his prisoner and escaped, but not being in the secret, he was determined he should not again elude his vigilance, and therefore shackled him with irons, and used him very roughly. These prisoners were conducted to Newburgh, taken across the river into Dutchess county and there imprisoned. Crosby was separated from the rest and strongly guarded. But by means of opium, administered by a female, the guard were put to sleep, and the prisoner again escaped.

He was then directed to retire to the family of a Dutchman, on Wappinger's creek, work at his trade and wait for further orders, under an assumed name. When he afterwards had a conference with the Committee of Safety at Fishkill, he was directed to go to a place a little to the northeast called Hopewell, "there to enquire for Dr. Miller, who kept a small retail druggist shop, where one of the Committee would meet him in the course of the afternoon."

He accordingly repaired to the place appointed, and was informed by a sprightly smiling female, that the Doctor was absent. She added, "if you wish any article from the shop Sir, I think I can wait upon you to your satisfaction. Dr. Miller's opiates, you recollect, are wonderfully powerful when mixed with brandy. They have been known to put even the vigilant Rangers to sleep."

"Is it possible!"—exclaimed Crosby, "Are you, then, the——?"

"Hush!—not a word, on the subject for your life!" returned the damsel, in a low voice.—"Those men by the fire are not Rangers; but it might not be safe to expose your real name in their hearing." She then added aloud, "You had better take a seat by the fire, Mr. Brown, as the Doctor will not be home until dark."

Mr. Jay, one of the committee, arrived in the course of the afternoon on pretence of buying medicine, and on mounting his horse, he took the

opportunity to whisper—"It will not do; there are too many observers in this place.—Return to the Dutchman's and there wait for further orders."

These orders he afterwards received and proceeded to Bennington in Vermont, he was successful in his mission, had a number of tories detected, and returned with information of the designs of the enemy. He next ferreted out a company of tories at Quaker Hill, in the town of Pawling Dutchess county, near the Connecticut line, and had them all taken and himself with them.—Here again he was allowed to make his escape, and was subsequently employed to visit Claverack, Albany, and other places as a confidential messenger.

His mysterious escapes at length excited the suspicion of the British and tories, and Crosby found himself in danger from these as well as the friends of liberty and his country, who were not aware of the nature of his employment. He was accordingly obliged to secrete himself, but was shot through the window of his apartment, and afterwards dragged from his place of concealment at night and well nigh killed by a party of tories. His employment as a Spy was no longer practicable, but the desire to serve his country continued and he joined the corps under the command of General La Fayette, in which he served to the end of the war.

This is an outline of the services of Enoch Crosby, who is still living in West Chester county, New York, esteemed and respected by his neighbors and countrymen. We are indebted to Mr. Barnum, for the *Spy unmasked*, as otherwise, Enoch Crosby might have passed as a merely fictitious character, under the name of Harvey Birch.

If Mr. Barnum's volume, as we have not the least reason to doubt, is strictly authentic, Harvey Birch will scarcely make a less figure in history than in romance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT MEXICAN FAIR.—I left the capital on the evening of the 25th of February, and slept at the village of San Augustine de las Cevas, about four leagues off, where I was again indebted for lodgings to the hospitality of the Marquis of Vibanco.—San Augustine was formerly the favourite residence of the nobility, and great gardens formed, by degrees, a village, the appearance of which, in 1803, Humbolt describes as singularly beautiful. It was abandoned during the revolution, being exposed to the attacks of insurgent parties from the mountains, and is now only frequented during the great fair, which is held there annually, in the month of May. The object of this fair being merely amusement, it is attended by every creature in Mexico that can save, beg, or borrow a dollar for the occasion. The houses of San Augustine are taken many months before hand, and from three to four hundred dollars rent is frequently paid for three days. Amongst the ladies it is the etiquette to change their dresses four or five times in the course of the day: once for the early promenade before breakfast; again for the cock-pit, which opens at 10 o'clock; a third time for dinner; a fourth for the Calvario, where a circle is usually formed for dancing, and a fifth for the public ball, which commences at eight o'clock, and lasts till twelve. Immense sums of money are won and lost in the course of the day, by the men, both in betting upon their cocks, and at the Monté tables, one of which is to be found in almost every house.—There are silver Montes for the lower classes, but at all the respectable tables nothing but gold is seen, and no smaller stake than a doubloon (an onza, about 3*l.* 4*s.* English money) allowed. The bank at these, varies from 1,500 to 4,000 doubloons.—Fifty or sixty of these (about 200*l.*) are an ordinary stake upon the turn of a card; but I have seen as high as six

hundred and twenty risked and won. There is no limit whatever to the stake, and unfair play is out of the question, but the chances are so much in favour of the table, that few persons continue winners any length of time. During the whole Fair the streets and squares of San Augustine are filled, by day and by night, with crowds of people, who sleep *a la belle étoile*, or take shelter under the carriages with which the plaza is crowded. Provisions of all kinds are to be found in booths erected for the occasion; horses and mules are picketed in every direction round the town; temporary huts are raised with boughs and mats; and as a profusion of flowers is used in all these structures, nothing can be more variegated than the appearance of this motley scene. In the evening the cockpit is carpeted and lighted up with chandeliers, cushions are placed upon the benches, looking glasses suspended from the wooden pillars, and as the roof, which is of shingles, is concealed, in part by a quantity of green boughs, the whole forms a pretty circular ball-room, in which all the *elite* and all the refuse of Mexican society may be seen assembled at the same time. The lower classes, however, are excluded from the centre of the house, into which no one improperly dressed is admitted, they are forced to take their seats upon the higher tiers of benches. Here they exercise the usual privilege of the one-shilling gallery, by applauding most vociferously, the performances of any lady whose stile of dancing happens to please them, and by calling occasionally for the *Jarave*, the *Pelinera*, or other dances of the country, with an exhibition of which they are not unfrequently gratified.

Ward's Mexico in 1827

MAHOMET'S COFFIN.

One of the most celebrated wonders of the East, is the suspension of Mahomet's coffin, by the attraction of

the magnets.—The following description of the situation in which the curiosity stood in 1804, is from the pen of an enterprising American traveller, Mr. Anderson, whose travels are as yet (1820) unpublished. The vault is in Medina, and situated contiguous to the grand Mosque, through which, and two inferior buildings, termed Majets, the passage leads to the vault, the entrance into which is by a small door or aperture, arched at top in a stone wall seven or eight feet thick. The vault inside is round likewise arched at top, altho' octagon without; the size in the interior about nine feet wide, and ten to eleven feet high, without aperture to admit light; the loss of which is supplied by lamps, which are constantly burning. At the top of the dome or arch, is inserted a square dove colored stone or slab of marble, into which is inserted another stone of dark brownish hue, round and about seven or eight inches in diameter, and probably eighteen inches in length, projecting downwards. At the centre of the floor, which is of stone, there is a pile of marble tables or slabs, about eighteen or twenty inches square, and two feet high, into the top of one of which is inserted a similar stone to the one just described as at the top, projecting downwards; its diameter, however does not exceed three inches. From the stone at the top, projects, on the right and left two rods apparently of iron, extending to the side walls, at their extreme height, where the arch springs, thence down the side walls to about midway, where it curves off towards the centre of the whole space inside the vault. At the end of these rods, are bulbs resembling a four pound shot, black or dark brown, but not rusty—between these four points, but detached from all, stands erect, a box or coffin, four feet and a half long, by eighteen inches square; how thick or of what metal, Mr. A. does not pretend to say, but thinks it not improb-

able that it is steel, washed with some composition, as its appearance was white, but not polished. At either end of the coffin or box, was a half round bulb of a similar appearance to those on the ends of the rods.—The ends of the rods come not immediately opposite to the centre of the coffin, but somewhat below it.

Mr. Anderson, when at Medina, was given to understand, that altho' he was not the only European who had visited the vault, he was the first Christian traveller who was permitted actually to enter the interior.

The vault is open only on particular days, and few, even of the religion of the country, are permitted to approach nearer than the Grand Mosque, from which, through the aperture already described, the visitors have an opportunity of seeing the coffin. But Mr. A's. curiosity was not so easily gratified. A number of impediments in the way, he surmounted them all, and when in the interior, actually passed his sword at either side of the coffin, which very sensibly vibrated as the steel approached it.

ANECDOTE.—Prof. D'Wolf, in one of his recent Lectures on Chemistry, speaking of the pyramids of cotton cloth now piled up in our streets, contrasted the present state of manufactures with what they were not many years ago, when our New England fields presented a wide spread sheet of linen and tow cloth, put out by the industrious housewife to whiten, among which a strip of cotton was not to be found. As a further illustration of the total ignorance of the use of cotton that prevailed at that period, he related an anecdote of an old lady who, before the revolution, received as a rare present from abroad, a parcel of tea and a bundle of cotton, the use of which had been carefully specified in labels attached to the packages. But unluckily, the directions for the cotton, were attached to the tea, and those for the tea to the cot-

ton, so that the good lady carded the tea and boiled the cotton! The husband marvelled at the taste of a people who could make a palatable drink of cotton, and the dame was equally astonished at their ingenuity in making cloth of such a material as tea.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was the son of poor parents, the business marked out to him for life was the sedentary and laborious employment of a shoemaker. But while his hand wrought in his humble, though useful occupation, a providential occurrence led him to aspire after a higher station in life. He was requested by a friend to seek for him legal advice at a neighbouring town. The precision and accuracy with which he made known the case to the attorney consulted, excited surprise, and led to the intimation that his mind was fitted to higher pursuits. But how could this hint be improved? The advantages of education were not within his reach. Even should he relax his daily toil, want and suffering were near to him and to those he loved.

"Alone the oar he plied; the rapids nigh—
To pause but for a moment, was to die."

Neither, at that time, were there kind, liberal patrons, or generous associations, to which he might look with hope of assistance. He saw that all his resources were in himself, and he resolved that the power of these resources should be tried; and, in the strength of this resolution, he rose from the bench of the shoemaker, seated himself in the Halls of our Congress, and when there, he took his place with the first. For powers of discrimination, and for solidity of judgment, he had not his superior in that assembly of mighty men. Yes, this was the man whom Fisher Ames, when he had been prevented from hearing a debate, felt it safe to follow in his vote, *for he always voted right.* This is the man, too, of whom

the late illustrious Jefferson declared, that *he never said a foolish thing in his life*; and yet this same man was a *self-made man*.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In the House of Representatives on the 25th of March ult. Mr. Ripely from the committee on naval affairs made a report on the subject of the expedition to the South Seas, recommending an appropriation for the purpose. This Report contains a letter of Mr. Reynolds in answer to a call from the committee for a statement of the advantages which commerce might expect from the expedition.

Mr. Reynolds furnished the committee with a full and satisfactory statement; the appropriation was made and he is now in this city, fitting out the vessel for the exploration.

Mr. Reynolds, in his statement, informs the committee that he had examined the following subjects—*Firstly*, the nature and extent of the whale fishery, and its importance to the welfare of our country—*Secondly*, the extent and character of the sea-otter trade—*Thirdly*, the fur seal skin trade—*Fourthly*, the sandal-wood trade—*Fifthly*, the ivory sea-elephant tooth trade—*Sixthly*, the land animal fur trade—*Seventhly*, the feather trade.

From Mr. Reynold's statement we learn that there are now engaged in the whale fishery about 150 American vessels, each capable of carrying, on an average 2,000 barrels of oil. Allowing 1800 barrels to each, with the proportion of candle matter, and 2 years for each voyage, we have 135,000 barrels a year, and the spermaceti candles amount to 837 tons. The whale fishery is decreasing in the places now frequented, and others must be found. Oil of a less pure quality than that of the whale, for gas light, is increasing in demand, and the shoals and isles of the ocean must be explored for the por-

poise and sea-elephant. Other fisheries in high latitudes may be enlarged and a market will for many years be found in the South American provinces.

The sea otter trade is very profitable. These animals have hitherto been found only between latitude 44 and 60 north. Naturalists can assign no reason why they should not exist in undiscovered land in the south. This can only be determined by exploration.

The sandal wood trade amounts to nearly half a million per year. When this wood becomes scarce, the nations of the few isles must be taught to cultivate it, or new groves must be found in other regions.

The demand for fur seal skins is increasing in this country, and the supply from the Pacific is diminishing. New islands must be found where the animal has not yet been disturbed.

The Ivory trade is already important and will become more extensive when the sea elephant is hunted for to supply the increasing demand for gas manufactories.

The feather trade has not yet been followed in the Southern seas, where the immense quantity of sea-fowl ensures an ample supply.

The articles exported for the south sea trade are all within ourselves, such as rice, tobacco, rum, whiskey, blankets, cocoa, woollens, cotton, trivial jewelry, &c.

In the Southern Polar Region there are a million and a half of square miles entirely unknown. A coast extends more than 300 deg. in which the antarctic circle has never been approached, and there are immense regions within latitudes comparatively temperate, which are but partially known.

From these facts it will be seen that this expedition is closely connected with the interests of our country, while it cannot but add to its glory and fame.

N. Y. Courier.

FEVER RIVER MINES.—We are under obligations to a friend, for the subjoined statement of the amount of Lead smelted at these mines, in the months of June, July August and September. It is taken from returns made to the office of the United States' Agent, and is undoubtedly correct.

In June, upwards of 1,000,000 lbs.

July, 1,750,000

August, 1,000,000

September, (est.) 1,500,000

The celebrity which these mines have acquired, induces us to attempt to correct, altho' we fear it is too late, the etymology of the name given to them. In common with many other rivers, in this country, the names of which were derived from some local circumstance, this river was called by the early *voyaguers*, "*Rivierre au Feve*," or Bean River, a species of which plant they found abounding in that region. There is certainly no similarity between the name thus given, and the one which has obtained universality. It is, beside, more appropriate, as bearing the name of a plant indigenous to the soil, and there being no good ground for the corrupted name of *Fever* river—cases of *fever* originating there, are of much less frequent occurrence, than in many other parts of the country. The original appellation being equally significant, and much nearer the truth, ought therefore to be adopted.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA. Oct. 7.

Sickness of the Valley.—The change which the several sections of the state have undergone in relation to the health of their inhabitants, within a few years past, is very remarkable. The tide-water range of country, heretofore considered peculiarly subject to Autumnal fevers, has been this year, with trifling exceptions, very healthy; whilst the Valley of Virginia, generally considered the most salubrious part of the state, has been afflicted with an epidemic, more

indiscriminate and prevalent, than any of which we have ever heard.—Our information from Shenandoah enables us to speak in terms less vague of the sickness there, and we descend to particulars (which may be relied upon) to counteract the exaggerated report of the mortality which have been circulated. The village of Luray, and the extensive iron works in the vicinity, have a population of upwards of 700 souls; of this number there are not more than twenty who have escaped the disease. The violence of the fever, happily, is not commensurate with its extension.—Of the number sick in the place just mentioned, the deaths amounted, up to the date of our advices, to but 19. In the village of Strasburg, in the same county, the number sick is reported to be 134. We do not believe that the places named afford a fair sample of the health of the whole country, but it cannot be denied that there is a vast number sick, and that the distress thence resulting, and from the suspension (in some instances complete) of agricultural operations, is deeply felt by the community.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On the 14th inst. a fire broke out in the buildings in the rear of Messrs. Lehman and Roberts' drug store, in Bank alley, occupied by A J Brasier, as a distillery. The fire originated from the bursting of a still. The buildings were intirely destroyed. Mr Brasier is insured.—No material injury was done to the drug establishment.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About 8 o'clock the same evening the Cap Manufactory of Messrs. Sylvesters, Brothers & Co. in Penn st. was destroyed.

FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—On the 6th inst. the brick building known as the Washington Hall, was found to be in flames, and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen and citizens generally the

whole block was consumed. It is remarkable that a wooden building adjoining the range escaped. A heavy rain had moistened the roofs of the adjacent wooden buildings and prevented the flakes of fire from taking effect towards market square, or the consequences of the conflagration, for the wind was high, might have been as widely calamitous, as those of the sadly memorable January, 1820. It is believed the fire was communicated by design. One negro was killed by the falling of a wall, and several other persons seriously wounded.

PHENOMENON.—On the afternoon of Friday last a very unusual agitation took place in the waters of St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, at Bellevue Cove, about four miles below Sissiboo River. At about half tide, without any visible cause, the weather being perfectly calm, the water of the Bay began to swell and rage as it agitated by a mighty wind and the surf dashed with tremendous violence against the shore. So violent was the surf that a coasting schooner lying dry at the top of high water, was repeatedly floated and lifted up by successive surges, and then left high and dry as each surf retired. This agitation of the water continued till the tide had risen to its full height, and until about half ebb, when the tumult subsided, and the water became smooth and tranquil as before.

Our informant a Frenchman of respectable appearance, and who was present at the time above mentioned, and who with much difficulty saved his vessel from being driven on shore does not know how far this extraordinary agitation of the water extended but from the appearance, he thinks it probable that it was the same or nearly so, perhaps the whole length of St. Mary's Bay.

PERIODICALS.—The Bulletin contains an enumeration of the periodical publications now regularly issued

from the press in Boston, amounting in all to 59, viz. six daily newspapers, one tri-weekly, four semi-weekly, twenty weekly, besides eight weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly, connected with the daily papers. There are three journals published once a fortnight, six published monthly, one every two months, six quarterly, one semi-annually, and three annually.

MANUFACTORIES OF ST. PETERSBURGH.—The *Journal des Manufactories du Commerce* gives a list of the manufactories which exist at present in St. Petersburg, from which it appears that there are three manufactories of silk, employing 127 looms, and one of them is about to add 200 more to the number. There are 40 cotton factories, the number of workmen employed in five of which amounts to 4565, and one of which contains three steam engines, combining 170 horse power. The number of workmen in the other establishments is not mentioned, but it is stated they employ 110 looms. The woollen cloth manufactory of Count Kowarousky has 85 looms and employs 400 workmen. The hat factory of Timmerman & Hundogger employs 50 workmen and produces annually 15,000 hats. Other establishments of inferior note are also mentioned.

CHANGE OF CHARACTER IN APPLES.

From some specimens of fruit which were lately laid on the table of the Horticultural Society, it appears beyond a doubt, that one variety of Apple is capable of undergoing a change of character, if growing on a tree contiguous to other varieties of the same species. It seems impossible to explain this fact if any other way, than by supposing the pollen or fecundating dust of the bloom to be transferred from one tree to another, either by means of the insect tribe, or else being carried by the wind.—From the description of the change

of character in the varieties exhibited to the society, it may be inferred that a mixture or cross breed may be introduced in horticultural productions with as much facility and advantage as in the animal kingdom.

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✧ A change of character much more striking, is produced in Corn of different sizes or colors, when planted contiguously. By planting corn of different colors, in the same hill or a few feet apart, the horticulturist, will have ears not unlike Jacob's cattle, "ring-streaked, striped and speckled."

LARGE COACH.

The greatest object of curiosity, just now in PHILADELPHIA, is a huge Coach, constructing by Mr. J. GLEASON, and intended for the CITIZENS' LINE, to run between BORDENTOWN and WASHINGTON, N. J. This enormous vehicle is divided into two apartments, one above the other, with seven seats in each.—The whole number of passengers to be carried is fifty-six; twenty-eight above, and the same number below. The body of the carriage is thirteen feet long, five feet wide, and ten in high. When placed on wheels, the roof will be about fourteen feet from the ground. There are to be no more than four wheels; those before about three feet in diameter, and the others something less than six. The breath of the wheels is eighteen inches, and each has a double row of spokes. The baggage is to be carried on a car, attached behind, and drawn on a single wheel, two feet and a half broad. The whole is to be drawn by twelve horses, three abreast, the driver to be aided by two postillions. In the stages now in use, the same number of horses, with three men, instead of a man and two boys, would be able to carry but twenty-seven passengers. It is calculated that the rate of travelling, as to speed, will be about the same as in four horse coaches.

OHIO CANAL.

We are gratified to learn that the loan of \$1,200,000 of six per cent. stock of the Ohio canal redeemable in 1850, has been taken at 107.07 p'cent by a company formed of J. J. Astor, Prime, Ward, King, & Co. W. G. Buckner, and T. & J. S. Biddle, of Philadelphia. This is the last loan required for the completion of the great public work to which it is to be appropriated and will be finished in 1830—five years from its commencement. We understand that the expense of the canal will fall within the amount of \$10,000 per mile; and offers have already been made to pay the interest of the debt, incurred by the construction of the canal, for the receipts of tolls to be realized immediately on its being opened.

The enterprise of Ohio, we believe, is without a parallel in history. There is no instance within our knowledge, where a public work of such magnitude and utility has been executed by so young a republic, whose very birth is within the recollection of many of its inhabitants. It is not a little creditable to New-York, that she set the example of internal improvement to her sister State, and that she has throughout lent a helping hand to the enterprise of the West.

N. Y. Statesman.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY—Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, R. I. has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a warf, many yards from the original land. He bored through the artificial soil—then through a stratum of mud—then through a bog meadow, containing good peat—then through sand, and quartz gravel. At this point water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth; but deterring to proceed farther, Mr. Horton next struck a vineyard and drew up vines,

grapes, grape seeds, leaves, acorns, hazel nuts, pine nuts and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was 35 feet below the bed of the river.

UNCOVERING A MUMMY.

The mummy brought from the royal sepulchre at Thebes, by the late Mr. Lee, Consul General at Alexandria, was unwrapped, at Trematon Castle, on Saturday last, by S. L. Hammick, Esq. first surgeon of the Naval Hospital here, in the presence of Dr. Dickson, of the Hospital, Dr. Thompson, of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and many other gentlemen of the profession and neighbourhood. The body was enveloped in some hundreds of yards of linen bandages of about five yards long, and from five to fourteen inches wide—all of them fringed and salvages worked at the ends. Some were placed longitudinally, but the greater part were wrapped round the body, which proved to be in perfect preservation with hair remaining on the eyebrows, &c. The coffins were splendidly covered, both inside and out, with figures and hieroglyphics, in beautiful preservation; and by comparing the hieroglyphics on the outside of the crown of the inner coffin with the legends of proper names given by Champollion, the mummy appears to be unquestionably one of the Pharaohs.—The front of the body was covered with a paste composed of spices, &c. in a part of which (placed between the thighs) were grains of barley, still entire, and in the aperture which had been made in the left side for extracting the entrails, and immediately above it were found some insects of the beetle tribe, about three eighths of an inch long, in perfect preservation.

Plymouth Journal.

POWER OF HABIT

In regard to food, it is very certain that habit can raise us above the

standard of ordinary men. "Meat and drink to which we are accustomed," says Hippocrates, "agree with us though naturally pernicious; but not those aliments to which we are unaccustomed, tho' naturally wholesome;" and henceforth he concludes, that it is more beneficial to adhere to the same sorts of food than to change them abruptly, even though we substitute better in their stead. Alexander the Great, when in India, found it necessary to forbid his army the use of wholesome food because it carried off the men, owing to their not being accustomed to it. So true is the observation of Celsus, that "whatever is contrary to their habits, whether it be hard or soft, is prejudicial to their health."

Liban informs us that the Ethiopians eat scorpions, and Mercurialis states that the West Indians eat toads; neither of these facts are without a parallel in Europe. At Adua and Rome there were two children who ate scorpions, and a girl took pleasure in eating frogs, lizards, serpents, mice, and all sorts of insects. Another ate live lizards and caterpillars with pepper and vinegar. Of spider eaters, who grew fat upon those disgusting insects, we could collect half a dozen instances from different writers. Galen relates of an old woman, that she had gradually habituated herself to make a meal of hemlock; and Sextus Emairicus assures us that there have been persons who have taken thirty drachms of that poison without injury. A student at Halle accustomed himself to arsenick, which he took with his food, from a boy; and though it at first occasioned vomiting, yet in time he could bear a considerable quantity. Hence it is evident, how one who habituates himself needlessly to physis, breaks down the bridge which, in cases of emergency, might carry him safely over the abysses of disease.

ALLIGATORS OF THE ORONOCO.—The following is related in the narrative of an officer of the Columbian navy, recently published, entitled "Recollections of Three Years' Service," &c.

In the course of the voyage, (we know not whether up or down the river,) I had an opportunity, the writer says, of ascertaining a fact concerning these creatures, which I do not recollect to have observed in the natural history of them. The Indians told me that, previously to their going in search of prey, they always swallow a stone, that, by the additional weight of it, they may be enabled to dive with the greater celerity, and drag whatever they may seize under the water with ease. They have frequently been known on this river, where they are exceedingly large and rapacious, to draw men and horses, in an instant out of sight. Not giving implicit confidence to this statement of the Indians, I determined to ascertain if it were true, and mentioned my intention to his excellency, who assured me, the Indians were correct; and, for the sake of amusement, consented to shoot some to convince me. The only parts where they are vulnerable to musket shot, are on the dirty white part of the skin along the chest and abdomen, and in a space of about three inches in breadth behind each ear. The former can seldom be aimed at, and we therefore tried the latter.—Bolivar, whose aim was certain, shot and killed several with a rifle, in all of which when opened, were found stones, varying in weight according to the size of the animal. The largest killed was about seventeen feet in length, and had within him a stone weighing about sixty or seventy pounds.

HISTORICAL FACT.—Mr. J. T. Yagart was elected a Senator from the county of Columbiana to the second General Assembly of the State of

Ohio. He appeared and made the necessary oaths, and took his seat. In a few days he became melancholy, which soon progressed to insanity. In his insane ravings he disclosed that he was not thirty years of age when he took the oaths of office and his seat; and that his conscience upbraided him with the commission of perjury, in taking an oath to support the constitution, and at the same moment taking a seat in violation of its provisions. From this insanity he never recovered, and survived its commencement but a few months.
Cin. Gazette.

A correspondent of the Natchez Galaxy complains of the circulation of ten cent peices, in Mississippi, as eight of a dollar. The citizens of that state are said, at their annual visits to the north, to invest considerable sums in these pieces. One individual it is asserted, carried to Natchez five hundred dollars, the profit on which would amount to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

MARCH OF INTELLECT IN THE 19TH CENTURY.—At the cricket match at Brighton last week, a rustic farmer, in conversation with a gentleman on the ground, told him, with all sincerity of truth, that he had heard how one Captain Parry had been to the North Pole, and had brought a piece of the Pole home with him, with which he had made a cricket-bat.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

DISAPPOINTED LOVE, AMBITION AND AVARICE.—Disappointed love, makes the misery of youth; disappointed ambition, that of manhood; and unsuccessful avarice, that of age.—These three attack us through life, and it is our duty to stand upon our guard. To love, we ought to oppose dissipation, and endeavor to change the object of our affections; to ambition, the happiness of indolence and obscurity; and to avarice, the fear of

soon dying. These are the shields with which we should arm ourselves; and thus make every scene of life, if not pleasing, at least supportable.

TURKEY.

We have received says the New York Daily Advertiser, the third number of the Foreign Review, which, among other articles, has one on "TURKEY—its Clergy and Military Resources," that contains information on the subject of which it treats, which we have not met with elsewhere, and which at the present time is more than ordinarily interesting.

To give a precise idea of the Ottoman clergy, they begin with the Mohamedan students. There are schools established in all the imperial mosques at Constantinople, Adrianople, and Broussa, in Bithynia. None but a clerical Mussulman, whatever his rank or condition may be, is entitled to admission among them. They study grammar, and Arabic and Persian poetry. When considerably advanced in the Arabic, they read the Koran, and its commentators, and books on the civil law; and finally, they study logic, natural philosophy, and metaphysics, in Arabic works, written by the Saracens. They entirely neglect mathematics, but study judicial astrology. History and Geography are totally neglected. The most learned Turks are very ignorant of these subjects. Such is the amount of information possessed by clerical students.

They come chiefly from Syria and Asia Minor, and are the most savage, fanatical, turbulent, and the worst subjects among the Turks. Their number is large, Constantinople alone containing ten thousand of them. They perform the service in the mosques, their sustenance is furnished from the revenues of these temples, and they are lodged in the cells annexed to them. Their chief is the great Mufti; and from their order, all the Ulemas, or members of the high priesthood, must be drafted, from the degree of professor to that of grand Mufti. Few of them ever reach the highest dignities. It requires eminent merit, and very favourable circumstances, to exalt a simple student to the posts of Kaziaskeres and of Mufti. The greater number reach only the ranks of cadies or judges of Naib, or subdelegates of the judges in the towns and villages. After many examinations, during fourteen years, the students become professors, and the eldest are promoted to the rank of molla, or superior judges.—The posts of the molla are at Galata and Ecogub, suburbs of Constantinople, Scutaria, Smyrna, Thessalonica, Larissa, (the capital of Thessaly,) Haleb in Syria, and Jerusalem. Their function lasts a lunar year. After four years they are promoted again, when they obtain by seniority, the four superior degrees of molla, those of Adrinople, Broussa, Damas, and Cairo. Of these four, the two seniors become

molla of Mecca and Medina; and of these one is promoted to the rank of Istambo, effendi, or master of the Police at Constantinople. He has the inspection of the provisions, fixes their prices, &c. The step from this rank is to that of kazi-asker of Naxolia, then to that of kazi-asker of Roumly or European Turkey, and at last to the rank of Grand Mufti.

The Grand Mufti bears the title of Dean of Islamism. He is generally called Master of the Graces, and his post the Sanctuary of Sentences. When the Dean of Islamism presents himself to the Sultan in his Seraglio, he is always accompanied by the Grand Vizier. The Sultan rises to receive them, makes them sit on carpets, and they are served with coffee in his presence. On the death of the Sultan, he performs the functions of Mahomedan Priest, and recites prayers for the dead, on his dead bed. A simple student cannot arrive at the post of Mufti under twenty-five years; but the sons of Viziers, rich lords, and Grand Ulemas, by means of their credit and influence, procure for their children from their birth, various degrees, without their having ever filled them. The Sultan also orders diplomas to be given to favorites. Thus the greater number of the Ulemas, have no personal merit, and their presumption is equal to their ignorance. Having passed their youth in indolence and excesses, they retain their vices to an advanced age. Being surrounded from their youth by flatterers, they become audaciously vain, and in the end plotters, and foment revolutions under the banner of religion. All the revolts of the Janisaries, without exception, were the work of the Ulemas. All the dethroned Sultans, owe their misfortunes to the intrigues of the high Clergy. Such are the institutions, the functions and the abuses of the Ulemas."

FOREIGN.

FROM COLOMBIA.

Carthaginian papers, to the 14th of September, were received at New York, containing the decree which invests Bolivar with supreme power, and establishing a new Constitution. It is declared that the government shall be thus administered until January, 1830, when a General Congress shall be called, and if the state of the country will permit, or it shall be deemed advisable, the Dictator will renounce his extraordinary powers, and restore the people to a free government.

The following is an abbreviated view of the constitution:

The 1st section relates to the "Supreme power," to whom it shall belong: 1st. To establish and preserve internal order and tranquility, and to secure the state against external attack. 2d. To command the land and sea forces. 3d. To direct diplomatic negotiations, to declare war, form treaties

of peace and friendship, alliance, neutrality, commerce, &c. with foreign governments. 4th. Appoint to all offices of the Republic, and to remove or substitute any officers at pleasure. 5th. To give necessary decrees and regulations, of any nature *whatever*, and to alter, reform or abrogate established laws. 6th. To provide for the execution of the laws. 7th. To conduct with care the revenue. 8th. To have justice administered. 9th. To approve or alter the sentences of councils of war and courts martial in criminal cases against officers of the army and navy. 10th. To commute capital punishments, with the advice of the council of state and the courts. 11th. To grant particular amnesties and pardons, with the consent of the council of state. 12th. To grant letters of marque and reprisal. 13th. "In short," to do every thing, as the supreme power. 14th. To preside in the council of state when he pleases. 15th. To be assisted by a council of Ministers.

The second section relates to the Ministry of State, and the Council of Ministers. The latter is to be composed of a President and the Ministers of State, who are distributed into the six departments of government, Justice, War, Navy, Treasury, and Foreign Relations: to be created, like every thing else hereafter in Colombia, by a decree.—They are liable to be judged, for failure in their duty, by a court authorised by another decree.

The Council of State will consist of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Secretaries of State and at least one counsellor for each existing department of the Republic. Its powers are confined to giving opinions, recommending officers, &c.

The fourth section divides the Republic into Prefectures, under Prefects, the agents of the Supreme Power, with powers and duties like those of Intendants. Intendancies are suppressed, and Governors are to be appointed in the provinces.

The fifth section relates to the Courts; and the sixth under "General Arrangements," declares that all Columbians in the eye of the law are equally capable to serve in any office, &c.—that individual liberty is guaranteed; but that the Police may make arrests for state offences, &c. without formality; that the liberty of the Press is to be restrained only to prevent abuses; that property is inviolable; no lawful business is forbidden to any; petitioning is allowed; and the Catholic Religion will be protected by the government. The duties of Columbians are enumerated, and are comprised in these few words: "To live subject to government, and obey the laws, decrees, regulations and instructions of the Supreme Power, and see that they are obeyed; respect and obey the authorities; contribute to public expenses in proportion to their property; serve the country, and be ready to defend it, even to sacrifice of repose, property, and life, if necessary."

Bolivar, still professes somewhat of his former feelings with regard to the supreme command.

In a Proclamation he declares, that he has been placed in this situation by the public wish; and saying that he will secure the public credit, concludes in these words: "Finally, I will hold the supreme power only until you order me to lay it down; and if you do not make other determinations sooner, within a year I will convoke the National Convention. Columbians! I will say nothing to you of liberty: for if I accomplish my promises, you will be more than free—you will be respected: besides under a Dictatorship who can speak of liberty? Let us feel for each other; the people who obey, and the man who RULES ALONE!"

Aug. 27, 1828.

The new system of government was promulgated in Carthagena, on the 12 of September. May it be as beneficial as Bolivar promises, and as short lived. He may yet, if he pleases, use his power for the public good, and again renounce it.

There is nothing concerning the war with Peru, which has not yet commenced.

The tax on trading licences was suspended, on the 20th of August, as far as it relates to wholesale dealers and some retailers, who are to pay an alcabala of 4 per cent, on sales and contracts. The Carthagena paper predicts that this measure, so favorable to commerce, is but an earnest of improvements to be effected in other departments.

Gen. Montilla has been made Chief of the Department of Zulia, Magdalena, and the Isthmus.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

The brig Jane, Capt. Atwater, arrived at New York, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 25th of August, two days after the *Aspasia* at Baltimore. Captain Atwater has furnished papers to the 23d of August. The negotiations were continued with the Buenos Ayrean Commissioners, and some of the letters encourage the belief that they would result in peace, while others express doubts on the subject.

The latest intelligence from Portugal which had reached Rio, appears to have been from the Paris papers to the 8th of June, when the usurpation of Don Miguel was only talked of. This excited much interest, and when the present state of affairs in that country is known, it will probably induce the Emperor to hasten an arrangement with Buenos Ayres.

Another account says that the Commissioners concluded a peace, and that information of the result was to be officially communicated to the English government by a fast sailing vessel provided by the British minister. We are unable to say what credit ought to be given to this statement.—The treaty is said to be favourable to both nations, which would lead us to suppose that it must be an odd sort of treaty. A letter to a commer-

cial house in N. York dated, Rio de Janeiro August 20th, says,

"There is but little activity in our market, in consequence of the undecided state of affairs.—Flour is rather heavy at 13 a 14 dollars per bbl. No disposition to speculate, most persons wishing to wait the result of the negotiations now pending.

"Our produce is not so firm. Coffee has declined and not much doing in sugar and hides—Our quotations are almost nominal."

FROM MADEIRA.—Captain Purrington, of the ship *Mary*, from St. Ubes, informs our correspondents of the *New York Currier*, that letters have been received there, from Madeira, about the first of September stating that some disturbances had taken place both in that island and St. Michael, between the adherents of the Emperor of Brazil and partisans of Don MIGUEL, in which the former had proved predominant.—Considerable excitement had also been produced at St. Ubes—several persons had been imprisoned on account of their hostility to Don Miguel.

A large schooner was off the port of St. Ubes, plundering every Portuguese vessel she fell in with. She showed no colors, and molested none but Portuguese vessels; she was supposed to be one of Don Pedro's cruisers.

Balt. Gaz.

SUMMARY.

A detachment of four companies of U. S. Infantry from the south, arrived at Albany, N. Y. on the 8th inst. and proceeded up the canal, for Buffalo, bound to Green Bay, Sault St. Mary's, and two other western posts.

Harvard University, contains four hundred and one students.

In the East Indies, by means of Telegraphs information has been conveyed four hundred miles in eight minutes.

It has been agreed, says the *Journal of Commerce*, that the umpire to decide the question respecting the boundary line, between Maine and New Brunswick, shall be the King of the Netherlands.

There is a man residing in Sterling Conn. aged 82 years, who has had 8 children, 62 grand-children, and 116 great-grand-children—in all 186 descendants.

Several large islands of Ice, have been seen lately near the Cape of Good Hope, Africa; a circumstance considered somewhat remarkable.

CANAL.—Arrived at Albany, N. Y. canal boat *Mary*, of Malin, Captain Mecker, from Huron county, Ohio, with a cargo of pot ashes, staves, &c. This boat was built in Huron, at the head of lake Erie. She crossed the lake, 250 miles to Buffalo, and thence by the Erie canal, 362 miles, to Albany: to-

tal distance, 612 miles. She is forty-nine tons burthen and schooner rigged. Same day, arrived at Albany, 36 boats and 42 cleared. The northern canal is navigable to Whitehall.

A grant of £50,000, for the aid of the Welland Canal, in Upper Canada, has been granted by the British Parliament, and all the stock for sale in London, disposed of.

Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, has been appointed Governor General of the Dutch territories in the East Indies.

The total number of slaves under execution for debt in the island of Jamaica from 1808 to 1835, was 22,661, and the price they bro't was 1,620,382l.

A society for the promotion of Agriculture and Industry, has been organized at Mexico, by some Frenchmen. The capital to be \$300,000, in shares of \$100

Roman Catholic Missionaries have been sent by Bolivar, among the Indians in the interior of South America.

From Sandusky we learn that the winds from a south-westerly direction blew with great violence upon lake Erie, about the 15th inst. It was apprehended that very considerable injury would be sustained by the shipping. The *Columbus*, and *Lonisa Jenkins*, both were ashore near Grand River. The former considerably injured; the latter but slightly, but had lost part of her deck load.

A lot is said to have been purchased in Hartford, for the purpose of erecting a Roman Catholic chapel. This is said to be the first attempt to establish a church of the Catholic denomination in Connecticut.

The distance between New York and Detroit, 650 miles, is now performed in four days and a half. From Detroit to Buffalo, 250 miles, in 48 hours; from Buffalo to Albany, 263 miles, in 48 hours, and from Albany to New York, 150 miles, in 12 hours.

The manufacture of steel has been commenced with great success in Pittsburgh. Specimens have been produced, said to be equal to the best "*Crowley*" steel.

NOTICE.

The *Western Theological Seminary*, located, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny Town near Pittsburgh, will open for the reception and instruction of students, on the second Monday in November next. By the Professor of Theology and his Assistant, every necessary branch of theological science will be taught.

FRANCIS HERRON, President.

October 22, 1828.

N. B. The Editors of Newspapers will confer an obligation by inserting this notice in their papers.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

TO MY WIFE.

My dearest wife, my love—adieu,
My course is o'er the sea;
I sail upon the mountain waves,
Far, far away from thee.
Those happy days, already spent,
No more to glad my view,
Demand my last, my parting tear;
My dearest wife—adieu!

My dearest wife, my love—adieu,
My course is o'er the sea,
And yet a heart more fond, more true,
Sure never beat for thee;
O! I have joyed to see thy form,
Have wept thy faults to view,
Affection claims my parting tear;
My dearest wife—adieu!

My dearest wife, my love—adieu,
My course is o'er the sea;
Tho' distant climes I sail to view,
Still memory turns to thee;
There, crowned with health, peace and love,
Our pleasures past review,
Sure these my fond affections prove;
My dearest wife—adieu!

My dearest wife, my love—adieu,
My course is o'er the sea;
O! that kind heaven would change my fate,
And lead me back to thee;
But no, a warning voice declares,
My years, my days, are few;
I go! receive my ardent prayers,
My dearest wife—adieu!

THE BRIDEMAID.

"The bridal is over, the guests are all gone,
The bride's only sister sits weeping alone;
The wreath of white roses is torn from her brow,
And the heart of the bridemaid is desolate now.

With smiles and caresses she decked the fair bride,
And then led her forth with affectionate pride.
She knew that together no more they should dwell,
Yet she smiled when she kissed her and whispered farewell.

She would not embitter a festival day,
Nor send her sweet sister in sadness away;
She hears the bells ringing, she sees her depart;

She could not veil longer the grief of her heart,
She thinks of each pleasure, each pain that endears,
The gentle companion of happier years;
The wreath of white roses is torn from her brow,
And the heart of the bridemaid is desolate now."

THE CHRISTAIN'S DEATH-BED.

Go, child of darkness, see a Chrstain die;
No horror pales his lip, or rolls his eye;
No dreadful doubts, or dreamy terrors start,
The hope religion pillows on his heart,
When with a dying hand he waves adieu
To all who love so well, and weep so true!
Meek as an infant to the mother's breast
Turns fondly longing for its wonted rest,
He pants for where congenial spirits stray,
Turns to his God, and breathes his soul away

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.

The Mail from Hamilton, arrives on Monday, Friday, and Saturday, between the hour of 12 A. M. and 1 P. M. and on Wednesday, between 5 and 6 P. M.

Departs on Tuesday at 9 A. M. on Wednesday at 7 o'clk. A. M. on Saturday at 9 o'clk. A. M. and on Sunday at 1 o'clk. P. M.

The Mail from Lawrenceburgh arrives on Thursday at 6 o'clk. P. M. and departs immediately, for Eaton, where it meets the Mail from Columbus and Dayton, which returns the next day. The Eaton Mail, returns to this place Friday at 6 o'clk. P. M.

The Mail from the West arrives on Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday and passes on to the East immediately.

MOSES CRUME, P. M.
Oxford Sep. 13 t f.

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